

**REMARKS****INTRODUCTION:**

In accordance with the foregoing, amend claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-14, 16, 17, and 19-29, and claims 30 and 31 have been added. Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-14, 16, 17, and 20-29 have been amended to more broadly recite the invention without reciting a common catalog and to correct apparent typographical errors, and have not been amended to narrow the scope of the claims.

No new matter is being presented, and approval and entry of the foregoing amendments and new claims is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-31 are pending and under consideration.

**REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103:**

In the Office Action at pages 2-3, the Examiner rejects claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. §103 in view of the combination of Moriyama et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,889,746) and the Examiner's assertion on page 3 of the Office Action. This rejection is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Among other elements, the Examiner asserts that the audio pack 43 and the data shown in FIG. 12 and stored in the video manager 2 shown in FIG. 1 in Moriyama et al. correspond respectively to the audio data and catalog information recited in claim 9.

By way of review, Moriyama et al. discloses a DVD 1 which includes an audio pack 43 in a cell 20 of a video title set (VTS) 3, and a video manager 2 which manages the VTSs 3. Further, the video manager 2 includes text information 121 used to search for and select VTSs 3, parts of titles within each of the VTSs 3, or cells within the parts of titles. The text information 121 includes items codes 129b and item text 130, such as that shown in FIG. 12, used for this search. Once the particular contents are found from the text information 121 based on user input criteria, the particular contents are selected and are reproduced from the VTSs 3 based on pointer information in the text information 121. (Col. 12, line 48 to col. 13, line 41, col. 14, lines 58-67, col. 17, lines 13-28, col. 18, lines 10-18, FIGs. 1, 9, 12, operations S3, S7, and S9 of FIG. 20 and operations S23, S24, and S26 of FIG. 21).

In order to detect the text information 121 of the video manager 2, Moriyama et al. teaches that the optical pickup 82 reads the video manager 2, and the demodulated text information 121 is provided to the system controller 100. In contrast, the demodulated VTS 3 is provided to the video decoder 88, sub-picture decoder 90, and audio decoder 93. There is no suggestion that the text information 121 is provided to the decoders 88, 90, 93. (Col. 22, lines 42-66; FIG. 19). As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Moriyama et al. and

the Examiner's assertion does not disclose or suggest, among other features, "a video decoder which decodes the catalog information and additional information to generate a restored image" as recited in claim 9.

Additionally, the Examiner asserts on page 3 of the Office Action that the methods shown in FIGs. 20-22 correspond to a controller reproducing one of the common catalog information and the title catalog information according to the catalog playback information. By way of review, Moriyama et al. teaches searching text information 121 according to input from a user. Once the searched result is obtained, the user is able to select an appropriate portion of the VTS 3 to be reproduced. By way of example, Moriyama et al. teaches an example where the user searches for songs by the artist Horiuchi Takao by inputting the artist name through a keyboard. The system controller 100 searches the text information 121 resident in RAM 100a to detect all text pointers 129 having item code 129a designated for an artist and reads item texts 130 corresponding to the name Horiuchi Takao. (Col. 25, lines 6-65). As such, Moriyama et al. teaches processing the text information 121 according to data input by the user in order to search for and select titles to be reproduced. However, Moriyama et al. does not suggest that the data used to search for and select the titles to be reproduced is already recorded in the VTS 3 or the video manager 2 such that the text information 121 being searched is not due to recorded data reproduced from a DVD 1, or that the search of the text information 121 is due to information included in the VTS 3 as opposed to information in the video manager 2.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Moriyama et al. and the Examiner's assertion does not disclose or suggest, among other features, "a controller which controls playback of the catalog information according to the catalog playback information" and "a storage medium which includes audio data stored in an audio area with catalog playback information" as recited in claim 9.

Lastly, as also acknowledged by the Examiner on page 3 of the Office Action, there is no disclosure that the text information 121 is restored while a cell 20 of a VTS 3 is being reproduced. In order to cure this deficiency, the Examiner asserts on page 3 of the Office Action that it would have been obvious to display the text information 121 since it is well known that song titles, album names, and artist names can be displayed with related audio data during playback as occurs in karaoke, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to display the text information 121 so that viewers can determine the artist, album name, song title, lyrics when the audio is playing.

As noted by MPEP 2143.01, an unsubstantiated statement that existing elements could be combined does not provide a basis for a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). Instead, in order

to establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the rejection must detail the existence of the individual elements at the time of invention, and that there was an existing motivation to combine these elements contained in the then existing art. Further, where alternative solutions are provided such that two solutions conflict, the Examiner needs to provide evidence of why one solution is used as opposed to another. In essence, there needs to be proof that such a motivation exists, not conjecture. This rigorous proof is required in order to prevent the trap of impermissible hindsight.

It is noted that the Examiner has not provided support in the prior art for using the text information 121 as set forth in the office action. Further, where accompanying text or images are to be displayed with the replayed VTS 3, Moriyama et al. already teaches using accompanying information, such as lyrics and subtitles, for each video object unit (VOBU) 30 using a sub-picture pack 44 of the video title set 3. Thus, Moriyama et al. specifically teaches using the sub-picture pack 44 in order to provide lyrics as in karaoke or subtitles for a movie when the video and audio packs 42, 43 of the video title set 3 are being reproduced. (Col. 7, lines 47-63, col. 13, lines 27-28). There is no suggestion that the text information 121, which is used for searching contents as shown in FIGs. 20-22, should be displayed with the reproduced VTS 3, or that there is an advantage to displaying the text information 121 instead of or in addition to the information in the sub-picture pack 44 of the VTS 3. Therefore, Moriyama et al. does not suggest using the text information 121 of the video manager 2 when text is to be displayed, and instead teaches using the sub-picture pack 44 for the text display.

Since the remaining references do not disclose or teach that the text information 121 of the video manager 2 should be used to display text instead of the sub-picture pack 44 of the VTS 3 suggested in Moriyama et al., it is respectfully submitted that there is insufficient evidence of record that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Moriyama et al. to meet the features recited in claim 9 as is required to maintain a prima facie obviousness rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

In the Office Action at page 4, the Examiner rejects claims 14 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103 in view of Moriyama et al. and Naruki et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,377,862). This rejection is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Among other features, the Examiner asserts that Moriyama et al. discloses a processor in FIG. 19 that reproduces common catalog information and the title catalog information according to the catalog playback information shown in FIG. 9. However, as noted above in relation to the rejection of claim 9, the text information 121 shown in FIG. 9 is searched according to a user input. As such, Moriyama et al. does not suggest that the data used to

search for and select the titles to be reproduced is already recorded in the VTS 3 or video manager 2 such that the text information 121 being searched is not due to recorded data read from the DVD 1, or that the search of the text information 121 is due to information included in the VTS 3 as opposed to information in the video manager 2.

Since Naruki et al. is not relied upon and does not disclose such a feature, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Moriyama et al. and Naruki et al. does not disclose or suggest, among other features, "a processor which reproduces the catalog information according to the catalog playback information" and "a storage medium having catalog information stored in a catalog area and which is related to DVD-audio stored in an audio area other than the catalog area and which includes catalog playback information" as recited in claim 14.

Claim 15 is deemed patentable due at least to its depending from claim 14.

**STATUS OF CLAIMS NOT REJECTED:**

On page 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner allows claims 1-8, 10-13, and 16-29.

**PATENTABILITY OF NEW CLAIMS:**

Claims 30 and 31 are deemed patentable due at least to their depending from corresponding claims 9 and 14.

**CONCLUSION:**

In accordance with the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all outstanding objections and rejections have been overcome and/or rendered moot. And further, it is respectfully submitted that all pending claims patentably distinguish over the prior art. Thus, there being no further outstanding objections or rejections, the application is submitted as being in condition for allowance which action is earnestly solicited.

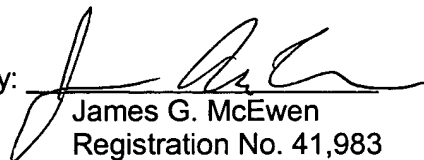
If the Examiner has any remaining issues to be addressed, it is believed that prosecution can be expedited by the Examiner contacting the undersigned attorney for a telephone interview to discuss resolution of such issues.

If there are any additional fees associated with the filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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